

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1908.

五拜禮

號五廿月九美港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,103,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. CHEFOO.
Kobe. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWOHANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTON.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit—
For 12 months 5% p.a.
" 6 " 4% " "
" 3 " 3% " "
TAKHO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [23]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,
Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND

BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische

Staatsbank)

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft

Deutsche Bank

S. Bleichroeder

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie

Robert Warshawsky & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne

Frankfurt a/M.

Jacob S. H. Stern

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayrische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROHSCHILD & SONS,

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,

LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,752,884.84

(about £470,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,

Rangoon, Samangan, Sourabaya, Cherbon,

Tegay, Pecalangan, Pasoeran, Tjilatjap,

Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-

Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo,

Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok,

Saloon, Halphong, Hanol, Amoy,

Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,

New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S

BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for

collection Bills of Exchange, issues

letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents

in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain,

America, and Australia, and transacts

banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily

balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [25]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

AID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS " 14,000,000

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-=\$15,000,000

Silver \$14,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPERTIES \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

E. Shellim, Esq.—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Deputy Chairman.

E. G. Barrett, Esq. O. R. Leismann, Esq.

O. G. R. Broderick, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.

G. Friesland, Esq. Hon. Mr. H. A. W.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq. Slade.

W. Helms, Esq. H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY

BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent

per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2% per Cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3% per Cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4% per Cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST ON deposits is allowed at 3% PER

CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of 50c or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,525,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPERTIES

TOTALS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT

ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per

annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4% per cent.

" " " " " " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " " " " " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,

Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [20]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$5,250,000

ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

RESERVE FUND GOLD \$5,250,000

ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF

ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE

WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description

of Banking and Exchange Business,

receives Money in Current Account at the

rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-

cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

6 " " " " " " " " " " " "

3 " " " " " " " " " " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1908. [25]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS

SHANGHAI DELTA About 1st } Freight and

Capit. B. W. H. Spow Oct. } Passage.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports } DEVANHA 3rd Oct. } See Special

Capit. T. H. Hide, R.N.R. } Noon. } Advertisement.

LONDON and ANTWERP via } NORE About 7th } Freight and

SINGAPORE, PENANG, } Capt. G. Phillips Oct. } Passage.

COLOMBO, PORT SAID } and MARSEILLES } Freight and

and MARSEILLES } Freight and

For Further Particulars, apply to

F. I. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL BARGAIN SALE

OF

SUMMER AND AUTUMN GOODS

INCLUDING

HATS, COSTUMES, SKIRTS, BLOUSES,
HOSIERY, ETC.

Sale commences MONDAY, Sept. 28th.

Sale closes SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [38]

V. O. S.

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST
LIQUEUR

ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.



Telephone
No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1908. [40]

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central.

FIRST CLASS GOODS:

New Regal Shoes and Monarch

Shirts.

Outfitters.

W. B. Corsets.

Ladies' Shoes.

Embroidered Linen and Swatow

Drawn Work, &c.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [63]

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and

EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

(THE

GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE

TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for
the above Company, we shall be
pleased to give any information as to rates of
passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [47]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

FLUNKY'S GAY, the PARK, near the TRAM TERMINUS—Tel. 54.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [5]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND

WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,991 Tons,
"HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M.

(Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing

Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.

REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.

Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00

Do. do. do. do. Monday do. \$6.00

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG."

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and

Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are

lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 27th September.

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

[Lift to First Floor.]

Important Display of Furnishing Fabrics.

BROCADES, TAPESTRIES, DAMASKS.

Special Attention to Coast Orders.

CHINTZES, GRETTONNES, CASEMENT CLOTHS.

Artistic and Exclusive Stock.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
General Drapers, Furnishers,
Des Voeux Road, and
28, Queen's Road, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1908.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING AND DYING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Manager, TO-MORROW, the 26th September, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Consulting Committee and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th September, 1908, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1908. [822]

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

ENTRIES FOR THE HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE SHIELD COMPETITION 1908-9 will close, to the undersigned, TO-MORROW, 26th September.

Entrance Fee \$10 each team.

E. E. ASGER, Hon. Sec. and Treas.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1908. [851]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 3rd October, at 1.30 P.M. at the Office of the Jockey Club on the Ground, floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1908. [861]

Intimations.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

N.O. 653.—With reference to Government

Notification No. 491 of 13th July, 1908, which is hereby cancelled, it is notified that, on and after 1st January, 1909, the Fees (payable monthly) at Queen's College will be \$40 per annum in all classes.

F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1908. [859]

FRENCH STORE

(late A. Chazalon & Co.),

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE just received a Fresh Assortment of AMERICAN GOODS comprising the following:—

SALT HERRINGS, MACKERELS,

SALMON BELLIES, CADFISH

BLOCKS, SPICED NORWEGIAN

ANCHOVIES, SARDELLES,

CANNED FRUITS, ASPARAGUS.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [860]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ... \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,

Undertaken and Executed,

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [48]

WARRIOR COPPER AND SILVER COINS.

FOR SALE.

A MOST Valuable, and Rare Collection of

Ancient COINS consisting of those of the

SASSANIAN, GREEK, GRÆCO-BACTRIAN, INDO-SCYTHIAN, AND EARLY HINDU DYNASTIES.

THE SULTANS OF DELHI (including Pathan and Suri Kings) AND OF KASHMIR.

THE MOGHUL EMERORS, THE AMIRS OF AFGHANISTAN AND OF BUKHARA, THE SHAH OF PERSIA, TOGETHER WITH OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COINS OF GREAT NUMISMATIC INTEREST, BEAUTY AND RARITY.

Apply to—

I. U. MIRZA, Supreme Court, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1908. [721]

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOO R AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS,

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then

H. R. H. The Duke of York, and having

4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a

guarantee of good work and prompt execution.

My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly

harmless, and produce a charming effect not

attainable by any other, as their composition is

only known to me. In tattooing unlike some

species of engravings, care must be taken to

have the work done in a perfect, high toned

manner. In order to take special precaution

against possible dangers, I use fresh materials

daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct

minuteness a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [804]

TRUNK MURDER AT MARSEILLES.

ARMENIAN LADY KILLED AND CUT UP.

Paris, Aug. 24.

Marseilles has been the scene of a terrible

crime not unlike that committed by the Gouls

at Monte Carlo.

Last week Louisa Elais Omali, an Armenian

lady, aged 50, arrived from Havre. She had

just arrived from South America, and put up at

an hotel kept by a friend, Mme. Laillo. She

confided her money, some £36, to Cesar Tasso,

the hotel keeper's son-in-law, for him to get it

changed into French money. As Tasso did

not give her the money, after waiting two days,

she went to his house to claim it. She was

not seen alive again.

ADMIRAL ROZHDISTVENSKY'S "DEATH."

HOW THE NEWS WAS CIRCULATED.

St. Petersburg, August 16.

Admiral Rozhdistvensky has returned from

Nauheim to Russia, and is now living with his

wife and family in their country house. Re-

cently he was in St. Petersburg for a short time

on business, and a correspondent of the *Boire*

Gazette managed to obtain an interview with

him.

"Of all the newspapers, which commented

on my death," he said, "the English were the

worst. Our new allies violently attacked me

and showed up remorselessly all my faults.

The French papers were in error, and most of

the German Press was equally appreciative. I

will tell you quite frankly that I read the death

notices of myself in the Russian and foreign

newspapers with perfect composure. Only the

clippings from friendly papers interested me.

To my enemies I pay no attention."

The Admiral says that the report of his death

originated with "a poor, very poor, little Jew

from Russia who was connected with a great

German paper, and who seems to have haunted

the kitchens and the servants' quarters of the

Nauheim hotel in order to pick up stray items

of information about notable guests. Now, in

foreign hotels the greatest care is taken to

conceal the fact that any of the guests is sick,

and if the sick person is dying he or she is

wrapped in a sheet and carried out by the back

way to the hospital in order that he may not

die in the hotel.

THE ADMIRAL ON HIS COMPLEXION.

"When I arrived in Nauheim I was quite

sick and extremely fatigued by the journey.

My complexion was worse than that of a corpse,

my breathing was short, and I had no appetite,

being only able to take milk and medicine. To

make things look still worse, I had always at

my side a young doctor, and, under those cir-

cumstances, of course, the arrival of such a

guest as myself was not particularly agreeable

to the hotel manager.

"The young Jew of whom I speak heard of

my arrival through a lackey, who assured him

that I would soon die. He then wrote to

Russia for my biography, and placed it with a

number of German papers, telling them to have

it ready. When he came to the hotel, however,

for more news, he found that his friend the

lackey had been discharged, whereupon he

questioned another servant, who said to him:

"Don't you know that we have not the right to

give out any information about our guests?"

"This reply convinced him that something

had happened to me, otherwise the lackey

would have said that I was no worse. Accord-

ingly he went to the 'porter', and, offering

him £20, asked if it wasn't true that something

had happened to their guest, Rozhdistvensky

from Russia.

"The 'porter' refused the money with a

gesture of indelible contempt, and a spirited

declaration that 'Not for all the riches in the

world would I tell you a word about misfor-

tunes which happen to the guests in this hotel!

Whereupon, the Jew, finding that he could

make nothing out of the porter, came, not un-

naturally, to the conclusion that Rozhdistvensky

was dead. Stung by that fierce desire to make

a 'scoop' and that dreadful fear of the 'other

correspondents,' he rushed to the nearest

telegraph office, and sent a wire to the agency.

THE FIFTEEN-POWER CORRESPONDENT.

"Probably he represented several other

agencies as well, and was 'his own cor-

respondent' to no end of newspapers, for I

have heard of a case here in Russia of a

correspondent playing this game with great

profit and amusement to himself, until once,

when he was accidentally wounded, about fifteen

great newspapers in various parts of

Europe received simultaneously, through an

agency, the terrible news that their own, their

very own, correspondent had been shot.

"At first it was supposed that fifteen different

foreign correspondents had fallen beneath the

bullets of the Cossacks, and as at that time a

massacre of all the foreigners in Russia was

confidently predicted, nobody was surprised at

the 'Tear beginning' with a wholesale mass

acre of foreign newspaper men. Finally, however,

sceptical and well-informed persons drew at-

tention to the fact that all these fifteen cor-

respondents had the same name. This led to

inquiries; the truth was ascertained; and the

fifteen power correspondent suddenly found

himself helplessly out of a job."

The Rozhdistvensky man completed his

work by wiring the "news" to all the news-

papers which had his article in type. Next

morning, on ambulating into the hotel read-

ing-room after breakfast, the Admiral was asto-

nished to find no newspaper in the room, but this

ingenious move of the manager's to conceal

from his distinguished guest the news of his

own death failed, owing to the fact that Rus-

sian friends began to arrive with newspapers

in their hands and that telegrams began to

come in dozens. "The Admiral is, unfortun-

ately, in a bad state of health, and it is very

doubtful if he will ever recover. He will prob-

ably remain for the rest of the summer at

Sestroyetzk, a popular bathing resort on the

Gulf of Finland, near the Finnish frontier, and

about an hour by train from St. Petersburg.—

Full Mail Gazette.

Intimations.

Last night the other tenacious Tasso

house informed the police that there was an

unbearable odour coming from his apartments,

and this morning the police forced the door,

and discovered the horrible truth.

Almost at the same time, Tasso, who dis-

appeared on Thursday, went to the police com-

missary and gave himself up for Louisa's

murder. He has made full confession.

LOST THE MONEY AT CARDS.

"The money that the dead woman confided to

him he lost at cards after losing all his money.

His efforts to raise cash were in vain. When

the woman came to him he was alone, his wife

and children being away on holiday. He invited

Louisa into the dining-room, and told her that,

by coming to him, she had saved him the

trouble of making a journey to take the money

to her.

He pretended to go into another room to

fetch the money, but while the unsuspecting

victim was looking out of the window he sprang

at her and strangled her. She offered very

little resistance, and made no sound. Then the

murderer dragged the body into a corner of the

room, locked the door, and went out to get

some fresh air. He lunched with his mother-in-

law at the hotel, and did not return to his

home until late in the evening.

He decided to dispose of the body by putting

it in a trunk, but unable to get it in, he took

two razors and cut off the head of his victim;

then he cut open the body and removed the

entrails and the heart, and was then able to get

the body in a trunk.

THOUGHT OF THE GOULD CRIME.

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt

Whiskies distilled in Scotland

or

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

Per Dozen - - \$16.50

RAINIER BEER

LIGHT, wholesome, and invigorating

Undoubtedly the best Beer brewed in America.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1908.

THE ESTIMATES.

When His Excellency the Governor set out to frame his introductory speech on the Estimates it is reasonable to suppose that he called to his assistance the heads of the various official departments under the Government to assist him in his task. And it is reasonable also to suppose that none of those heads was so circumstanced or, shall we say, so inclined that he was anxious to look at the affairs, conduct and administration of his particular department as to present an entirely unbiased opinion of the results achieved during the year. Therefore, the Governor's statements and conclusions are, in a way, the reflex of his subordinates' ideas and aspirations rather than their admission of the actual condition of things. We take advantage of His Excellency's suggestion that his statements—for which he must of course be held responsible whatever the source—to submit a few considerations which we are afraid will not in every case coincide with his views. We do not intend to traverse his assertions—which we assume is the proper term to use in this connection—in their entirety but to deal generally with some of the contentions which were used as arguments by His Excellency in the course of his marvellously lengthy address. Taking it for granted that the vast majority of our readers have assimilated, or attempted to assimilate, the complex figures relating to the estimated revenue and expenditure of Hongkong for 1909—and we are compelled to say that unless they had the Estimates in printed form before them they must have fancied themselves in the throes of a nightmare, without beginning or end—we will for a moment regard the highly optimistic tone of the Governor in dealing with the finances of this Colony. Of course all Governments are optimistic; it is their duty and policy to be optimistic; but, as Burns said, "facts are chiefs that winna ding," and it is facts which we propose to present and deductions from those facts which apparently escaped His Excellency's attention. Almost in the opening words of his speech, the Governor suggested that the barometer of our financial position was to a certain extent affected by the land sales, the barometer and tides being favourite similes of the speaker. If the land sales are satisfactory then the prosperity of the Colony is assured, said His Excellency in effect. Well, we take him at his word, and regard the land sales of 1908 and those estimated for next

year, in order to discover the reason for the optimism which is in him. The normal revenue—and mark the word "normal"—derived from land sales is \$300,000, but in 1907 they only realised \$150,000 and this year they are expected to fall to \$100,000. Next year it is estimated that the sum to be obtained from this quarter will amount to \$150,000. In other words, the land sales which stand as our barometer indicating progress, are to be fifty per cent. under normal, so that instead of the instrument pointing to "better weather" as His Excellency put it we should say it points to "rain and wind-storms." The Colony, on the Governor's own showing, is so far below normal that even optimistic estimates only place it at half-bad. If the chief administrator has so little faith in the future as revealed by his figures, how are ordinary matter-of-fact citizens who take figures as their guide to trust in an optimism based on a fifty per cent. basis below normal? Coming to another point which we have dealt with on many occasions, we are gratified to learn that our contention regarding the real meaning of the transference of the Widows and Orphans Fund was well grounded. In all the voluminous despatches which passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of Hongkong on the subject of this Fund, which is all-important to the contributors and beneficiaries, it was laid down in precise language that the Government in assuming control, and converting the Fund into general revenue, was acting the role of a philanthropic guardian. It was a case of saving the people—the members of the Civil Service—from themselves. So benign and considerate was the Government that it was resolved at all costs to capture that unearned increment and utilise it as thought fit. Who that read the Colonial Secretary's speech in answer to the averments of Mr. Murray Stewart could think otherwise, unless they were misguided churls? Yet all along we voiced the opinion that the action of the Government was a deliberate attempt to snatch—to use no harsher term—the compulsory savings of the Civil Servants from their care and secure them as a set off against any possible deficit. Were we wrong in that view or can the words of the Governor be taken to imply any other meaning than the one we suggested? The money, approaching \$400,000, is to be considered by the Government as a loan, to be invested in remunerative work which will benefit the Colony, but it is a loan that is never repayable. It may be argued that it is repayable in the shape of pensions, but we have only to refer to the fact that the annual contributions exceed \$40,000, while the out-payments are not estimated to be more than \$9,500 next year, to expose the fallacious nature of the argument. The pursuer who robbed the passengers of his ship in order to found orphan asylums was not more charitable or immaculate than the Government—and, unless we read the Governor's speech wrongly, His Excellency admits the fact. Not only that, but there is a permanent danger that the Colony will have to submit to taxation in order that the Fund—which never cost the ratepayers a single cash, and was entirely without the public knowledge and administration of the ratepayers' representatives, a Fund, moreover, which was steadily growing in excess of the pensions awarded or claimed—there is a danger, we maintain, that the people who have nothing to do with the Fund, or the misdirected capital, may have to pay for benefits which do not come to them and for which they should have no responsibility. But that is, after all, an indeterminate question, which will never be elucidated, seeing that the \$400,000 is now merged in the general revenue. However, the absorption of the fund contributed to the prosperity of the Colony, for which we are all, or should be, extremely grateful. Let us turn now to another indication shown by the barometer kept and subsidised in Government quarters. We are told that because the trade of Canton is increasing it may be very properly deduced that the trade of Hongkong is bound to flourish. Time and again we have endeavoured to present the view that the very fact of Canton's prosperity, its increasingly large direct foreign trade and the establishment of factories which must in the nature of things become the rivals of those existing in Hongkong, constitutes a menace to the future welfare of merchants and traders in this Colony. One cannot help wondering by what logical sequence of ideas His Excellency arrived at the opinion that the progress of Canton implied the prosperity of Hongkong. We diffidently submit that the reverse is the only true and consistent condition. Will it be maintained that because the Provincial Government of the two Kwang is fostering the development of a cement factory—erected, certainly, by private individuals but nevertheless under the aegis of the Viceroy—the result of its operations will not affect the Hok On Cement Works? Is it to be suggested that the plant factory at Canton can have no detrimental effects on the factory established in Hongkong? His Excellency has spoken frequently and emphatically of his desire to see this Colony become, in a measure independent of the shipping trade

by the inauguration of industrial enterprises, but if Canton follows suit, as it is doing, and if these industries in Canton are protected, encouraged and stimulated to greater efforts how is Hongkong to be benefited? What about the weaving factory started in Canton, which is to rob Hongkong of its immense godown business in the storage of cotton yarn; and what of the vessels, carrying the raw product from India, which ignore Hongkong as a distributing port, and are practically our only hope of salvation? Again we fear that we are in disagreement with the conclusion which His Excellency emphasised in support of his optimistic bent of mind. Canton, in our opinion, will develop at the expense of Hongkong and no power on earth can prevent it. When His Excellency was enjoying the record of the Commissioner of Customs did he happen to read the statement by Consul-General Mansfield to the effect that the Cantonese excel all other natives of China in intellect, business capacity and initiative, and did he remember that the vigour of that irrepressible desire to advance accounts in great degree for the present position of this Colony? His Excellency the Governor placed infinite stress on the fact that the Chairman of the directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation holds rosy views of the future. Mr. Shenton was unquestionably right from the Bank's point of view, and from the fact that the Corporation is a dominating factor in the financial affairs of China, but Hongkong is not one of the issues in the actual sense of the word. If it were, why should the premier Bank of the Orient so restrict trade that it prefers to invest huge sums in absolutely unremunerative stocks instead of seeking to develop local enterprise and encourage local initiative by the adoption of an attitude of trade confidence? Were the Bank to pursue a policy having as its object the development of Hongkong industries, a policy which its directors could very materially assist, by the circulation of money, instead of locking up monumental sums in gold investments and securities in England and America—sums, which we are in a position to assert, return a mere one to one and a half per cent. per annum—then the commercial development of the Colony would be assured. The Government can help local undertakings by granting land on favourable terms, while the Bank can perform its share by affording facilities in the way of advances to incipient enterprises in order to pave the way to their ultimate success. His Excellency described with much gusto the inauguration of a quarantine station, which was for all practical purposes handed over to the Government as a gift by the emigration agents who were engaged in the South African coolie traffic, but we may be permitted to observe that at least part of the land might be reserved for the accommodation of those miserable deportees who are at present exposed to the elements summer and winter at the Magistracy compound. It would undoubtedly be an act of charity to provide them with the decencies of civilisation, rather than expend money in pampering people who rather enjoy than otherwise the experience of leading a lotus life under the tender care of the Government. It is not as if provision could not be made for these unfortunate misfits in life, because everything is ready for their reception, even to the quarters for those appointed to maintain order. But perhaps the Government is above acknowledging a suggestion, so we may leave it at that. Reference was made to the deficiency in the current year's Estimates resulting from the fluctuations in exchange, but it never seems to enter the official mind that, following the example of commercial bodies, an equalisation fund could be established to mitigate the vagaries in finance of those who advise the Government—whatever they may be, and the Governor was extremely guarded in his reference to them—as to the probable silver values during the year. We cannot approach in this article the numerous other questions which call for comment, beyond remarking that His Excellency expressed the opinion that the time was inopportune for the imposition of additional taxation on the community. It would be interesting to find out when the Government thinks it will be opportune. The cost of living is daily advancing and nobody can say that we are enjoying greater facilities, conveniences or comforts than those who lived in the Colony when it was possible to exist on a moderate income. Taxation is certain to come as a greater burden, especially as there is no other Widows and Orphans Fund to grab. We were somewhat astonished to discover that His Excellency failed to offer a word of thanks to those unofficial members who give their time and consideration to the affairs of the Colony and seek to promote its interests and assist the Government in every way, but we may take it that the omission was an oversight which will some day be remedied.

MULA SINGH, a dairyman, residing at 27, Austin Road, Kowloon, was fined \$55 in the Police Court, to-day, for allowing a number of his buffaloes to stray in Des Voeux Road, Kowloon, on the 17th instant, at 11.15 a.m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not assume any responsibility for the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

MR. SHENTON HOOPER'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO THE GOVERNOR.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS ORDINANCE PROSECUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—With regard to the wholesale issue of prosecutions by the Building Authority for non-compliance of notices to execute certain repairs to property and which formed the subject of a resolution in the Legislative Council yesterday, I think it only fair to His Excellency the Governor the public should be informed that on the state of affairs being brought to his notice His Excellency at once ordered the withdrawal of all the summonses.

Yours faithfully,
A. SHENTON HOOPER,
Hongkong, 25th September, 1908.

WHERE IS MY WIFE?

AMERICAN-CHINESE WOMAN SUPPOSED TO HAVE ABSCENDED FROM THE COLONY.

A case which should have proved of interest came to a sudden collapse in the Police Court, this afternoon, when the defendant—a San Francisco Chinese woman named Tsang Oi—failed to appear. Tsang Oi was charged with making a false declaration to the Assistant Registrar-General (Mr. Hutchison) regarding the birth of a certain child.

The alleged facts of the case as they were told to one of our representatives were that Mrs. Tsang Oi, who only recently returned from "God's country," went to Canton and bought a two-months old child. Returning to Hongkong she proceeded to the office of the Registrar-General, and, alleging that the child was her own, born in the Colony, asked for registration papers. The matter was investigated, and the true story was given to the Registrar-General, who caused the woman's arrest. She was released on \$50 bail.

When the case was called on this afternoon, by Mr. J. R. Wood, the accused did not put in an appearance.

Mr. Wood (to Mr. Hutchison)—Are you in a position to prove that the child was not born in the Colony?—No.

You are not in a position then to prove that the child was not entitled to be registered here?—No.

His Worship said that even if the facts had been established he was afraid he could not have convicted the woman on the Ordinance.

At this stage Police Sergeant O'Sullivan brought the accused's husband into the courtroom. He was dressed in a black suit of American make, a brown silk shirt, but minus a tie. He could speak English, but he spoke in answer to the magistrate in Chinese.

"Where is your wife?" asked Mr. Wood. "I don't know," replied the man, looking very uncomfortable. "Is she going to turn up?" was the next query.

"The last time I saw her she said she would be here on Friday," was the answer. "But is she coming?" the Court pursued. The husband replied that he did not know. Mr. Wood inquired who deposited the bail for her.

Again the husband did not know. The Court adjourned the case *sine die*. A warrant was issued for the woman's arrest, and the magistrate threatened that if she did not put in an appearance within a week he would forfeit the bail.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Hongkong Government has declared Manila to be infected with cholera.

TOMORROW being the Jewish New Year day, the different Jewish firms in Hongkong will be closed.

A BURGLAR who broke into No. 2, Elgin Street, at an early hour this morning and attempted to leave the premises with \$15 in copper, was, in the Police Court, this morning, sentenced to six months' hard labour.

DETECTIVE Sergeant Murphy prosecuted the complainant—Yun Kai—of the steamer *Tai On*, for giving in return an unstamped receipt for a sum of money which had been paid to him on a quantity of cargo, received on board from the Cheung Shing firm. The case was adjourned *sine die*.

THREE alleged Chinese reformers who were expelled from Haiphong, for, it is reported, taking part in a recent disturbance, arrived in the Colony this morning, by the steamer *Malinda*. They were taken charge of by the police and steps are being taken to send them to their houses.

A MINING lease for a further area of one square mile in Sai Kung district on the south shore of Tolo Harbour has been issued to Sir Paul Chater. It authorises the working of deposits of iron ore. A mining licence has been issued to Mr. Grant Smith for an area of 4.32 acres on the southern portion of Mount Davis.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Justice Gompertz gave judgment for the defendant in the case in which Charles Nugent, said "Auguste Daufresne," claiming \$1,000 balance due on money paid for and on behalf of the defendant, Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Otto Kong Siang represented the defendant.

The "Paul Beau" Affair.

FRENCH CONSUL'S REPRESENTATIONS AGAINST PROPOSED MASS MEETING.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, 24th September. The Paul Beau affair is the absorbing subject in the columns of the native Press from day to day. All the Chinese newspapers in Canton in their issue of to-day contain the following semi-official reference to the case. The report deals first with a despatch from H.E. the Viceroy to the Kwangchow Prefect, of which a free translation reads:—

"A despatch has been received from the French Consul in which he states, 'It having just come to my knowledge that Kong Hung Yuen, a member of the local gentry, is about to convene a public meeting to discuss matters in connection with the Paul Beau arrest case with the object of inciting public feeling, I beg to inform your Excellency of his intent on and hope that you will kindly take steps to stop Kong from carrying out his proposal and forbid him from interfering in the case. Your Excellency is already in possession of all the particulars relating to this case and, of course, the official responsible in dealing with it. I have also reported the case to the French Minister at Peking.'"

Following the exact procedure, Colonel Chan, of the Shamshien Guard, on the evening of the 13th instant informed the French Consul of his intended raid on board the *Paul Beau* on her arrival here on the following morning to arrest certain passengers, alleged robbers, and for this action Chan also obtained a letter from the Shamshien Municipal Council.

On the arrival of the vessel on the morning of the 14th Chan boarded the steamer with his men and effected the arrest of the alleged pirates and took them to a sampan. Suddenly, the French Vice-Consul appeared on the scene and caused the prisoners to be released and conveyed back to the steamer.

At present negotiations are being conducted with the French Consul with a view of settling the case and he has also been asked to hand over the robbers, who had been released, but these negotiations are only to be conducted and concluded by officials and neither the gentry nor the people should interfere with them at all. Kong, being a respectable gentleman, should have known better and should not have done what has been alleged against him, viz., the convening of a meeting of the kind stated in the French Consul's communication. You, the Kwangchow Prefect, are now hereby instructed to investigate the alleged charges against Kong, and to report accordingly."

An English version of the Kwangchow Prefect's note to Mr. Kong Hung Yuen transmitting a copy of the viceregal despatch is as follows:—"I beg to send you herewith enclosed copy of a despatch for your information and hope you will favour me with a reply giving full explanation to be transmitted to the Viceroy as directed."

Translation of Mr. Kong Hung Yuen's letter to the Kwangchow Prefect:—

"Your despatch enclosing copy of a despatch from the Viceroy re the Paul Beau case, has been received, from which I am quite astonished to learn that I am alleged to have been attempting to convene meetings in connection with the case. To reply, I beg to state that the Paul Beau affair took place on the morning of the 14th instant and I had no knowledge of it until about noon. On the same day I left Canton for Hongkong by the *s.s. Fatshan* in the afternoon and did not return to Canton until the 16th by the *s.s. Heungshan*. During this fortnight I have been busily engaged in making arrangements for the wedding of my son, which took place on the 20th instant, and I had no time to do anything outside that. Furthermore, I am resolved to proceed, on the 2nd proximo, by the *s.s. China*, to Shanghai, where I will stay for some time; so that how could I have spared time to remain in Canton and to convene meetings in connection with the Paul Beau case? I beg to declare that I have neither made any attempt to stir up the feelings of the people by calling meetings nor have I heard of any meeting of the kind. I believe that the French Consul will settle the case amicably in no other than a spirit of justice, so that there may be no trouble whatever in consequence and he will have no suspicion as to the alleged intention attributed to me. I pray you, the Kwangchow Prefect, will kindly report to the Viceroy with my foregoing statement and request His Excellency to communicate with the French Consul informing him of these facts so as to avoid misunderstandings."

THE results were as follows:—

1.—HALF-MILE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY. (Open) Two prizes.

1.—C. J. Cooke

2.—A. E. Thomas (H.M.S. *Tamara*).

2.—TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP. First and Second in each heat to swim in the final. Two prizes.

1st heat.—S. X started in this heat, which was won by Lopez, with Kex a good second.

2nd heat.—Four entrants only took the water in this event. In spite of his heavy handicap, Carroll swam well and overhauled his competitors quickly in the swim home, just beating Barretto by a touch.

3rd heat.—Five started. R. Gallozzi, the first man to take the water, was never troubled and won easily with Claxton second.

4th heat.—Five again started in this heat. A. J. V. Ribeiro being first and H. J. White second.

5.—TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP. Over 30 years of age. Two prizes.—A. F. Silva Netto, the "go" man, was never challenged from start to finish and won easily with F. W. Daniel second.

4.—FLYING (Two prizes). Two tries each.

The plunging of R. C. Wittell and C. Baaji was very good; and after tying twice, it was decided for them to contest again to-day for first place.

5.—TEAM RACE.—Two lengths. This event undoubtedly created the most excitement and in fact the result was a surprise to most of the spectators and spectators. Towards the end of the race the issue looked doubtful, many expecting Wittell's team to get home first; but when Carroll took the water and increased the lead for his team, things were altered and the last man in (Sayer) was never troubled.

The winning team consisted of—H. C. Sayer, (Capt.), A. H. Carroll, A. S. Ellis, A. J. V. Ribeiro, J. M. Lopes, C. Baaji, F. J. Barretto and H. J. White. The sports are being continued to-day as we go to press. We understand His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard has kindly consented to present the prizes to-morrow to the successful swimmers.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

MACKAY TREATY STIPULATIONS.

(By courtesy of the "Shen Po.")

Peking, 24th September.

In a memorial to the Throne H.E. Tang Shao-yi urged that steps be taken to give effect to the stipulations provided in the Mackay Treaty in respect of currency reform.

An Imperial edict has been issued approving H.E. Tang's suggestion.

KIAOCHAO.

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

(By courtesy of the "Shen Po.")

Peking, 24th September.

The German Minister in Peking has requested the Waiwupu to revise the Customs Tariff for Kiaochow.

The Waiwupu refuses to entertain the suggestion.

(Reuter's.)

Explosion on a French Warship.

LONDON, 23rd September.

The premature explosion of a charge on the French cruiser *Latouche Tréville* at Toulon caused a gun to explode, shattering the turret, and killing fifteen men, two of whom were blown a hundred feet into the air.

The Lancashire Lock-out. Five hundred and thirty mills in Lancashire are now closed.

The opinion is growing that the lock-out will not quickly be settled.

Later.

Cruisers for Australia.

The British Admiralty have agreed to lend two up-to-date cruisers to Australia for training purposes.

Shipping Disaster.

The barque *Star of Bengal* has been wrecked off the Alaskan Coast.

Nine whites and 101 Chinese and Japanese perished.

V.R.C. ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS.

FIRST DAY.

The annual aquatic sports of the Victoria Recreation Club commenced yesterday afternoon at 5 p.m. before a fairly big gathering, and judging by the close finishes the handicappers have every reason to be satisfied with their handicapping. As usual a lighter was again provided, through the courtesy of the P. & O., to meet the demands for space and soon after the first event took place, the lighter and gallery were pretty well filled. The current running through the harbour yesterday made it very difficult for the swimmers to judge their course in the Half Mile and six out of the eight starters had to be taken out of the water after battling against it for some time. The course set was from the V.R.C., round one of the naval buoys and back, and only two as already stated ever got round the buoy.

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THE OPIUM TRADE.

ATTEMPTED INDIRECT MONOPOLY.

CANTON PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT'S OBSTRUCTIVE REGULATIONS

DETRIMENTAL TO BRITISH TRADE.

PROTEST BY HONGKONG MERCHANTS.

It is with considerable satisfaction that we are in a position to report that the most important trade to the Colony of Hongkong, viz., the opium trade, has among its exponents representatives who are ever watchful of its best interests and who are ready to promote, in keeping an ever-watchful eye over the trend of events calculated to affect the course, at the moment beset by innumerable and serious difficulties, the British merchants engaged in the opium trade in Hongkong, while they primarily and directly protect their own interests, indirectly operate to the advancement of the prosperity of the Colony. Hence it is that we congratulate the firms engaged in the British opium trade in Hongkong upon their sagacity in discovering, in the most recent movement on the part of the Provincial Government at Canton, a tentative endeavour to establish an indirect monopoly in the sale of raw and prepared opium by the issuance of certain obstructive regulations ostensibly for the better control of the retail opium trade, but in reality to create an indirect monopoly whereby, it is a safe presumption, the Government stand to profit in the end.

THE NOTIFICATION.

Through the Board of Reorganisation in Canton, the Provincial Government has just recently issued a notification which has received wide circulation at the capital requiring Hongkong dealers in either raw or prepared opium, or both, to provide themselves with licences to be issued by the Board before they will be allowed to continue to deal in the drug. The regulations issued pursuant to the notification become operative on the 1st day of the 9th moon (25th September, 1908)—that is to-day.

Not only are dealers to be licensed—but smokers, in accordance with local regulations already promulgated under Imperial Edict, must be licensed with the necessary permit before they can indulge in the habit. Clandestine trading in opium, like clandestine smoking, will be visited with severe punishment provided for in the latest of the opium regulations to bear the imprimatur of the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang.

EFFECT OF THE REGULATIONS.

Innocent as the regulations may appear upon a cursory reading their far-reaching effect was put in its true and undisguised light to a member of the staff of this paper by a gentleman placed in high position in relation to the opium trade and whose pronouncements on the subject carry all the weight and importance of a responsible authority.

When asked what effect the enforcement of the Canton regulations would have upon the British Indian trade, with special reference to Hongkong, the gentleman interviewed replied: "The effect would be seriously detrimental to British Indian opium trade. Canton is Hongkong's most important outlet and the Colony suffers accordingly."

"What motive do you think prompted the formulation of the regulations?"

"The desire to create a practical monopoly—not a direct, but an indirect monopoly."

CREATION OF A MONOPOLY.

Asked for an elucidation as to the process by which the monopoly would be created the interviewer was given the following lucid statement and explanatory illustrations.

There must be a certain number of Hongkong dealers in Canton. Assuming that every Hongkong dealer applies for a licence, the number of licence holders will be limited. By the regulations, no applications will be considered from prospective dealers, so that admission is barred against those contemplating entrance into the competitive field of the opium trade. It does not take too keen a perception to discover that where trade is controlled by a limited number of persons or corporations, combination is easily formed and "trusts" created. In the ordinary course, it is reasonable to suppose that the original number of licence-holders will be reduced as individuals or firms go out of business, or death supervenes to thin the ranks of dealers. The narrower the range of licencees the greater the facility for successful combination. The Chinese as a race are *futile principis* inherently possessed of the power "to combine," as witnesses the enormous powers exercisable by the numerous guilds in Canton itself. Once an opium "combination" is formed in Canton, a virtual monopoly by the dealers, otherwise the licence-holders, has become an accomplished fact. The members of the "ring" would be in the position then to dictate their terms to importers of opium in Hongkong from whom they, or their brokers, buy the Indian commodity.

PREJUDICIAL TO TRADE.

On fundamental economic principles, every monopoly is prejudicial to trade. To better illustrate the point the current local market for opium may be cited. During the past week or two the price of Beogal opium was advanced \$150 per chest. That of Malwa has seen an even higher appreciation—the phenomenal advance of \$150 per chest having taken place. This inordinate rise is explained by the fact that no more Malwa opium will be sold by the Indian Government until the 1st January, 1909, in conformity with the understanding arrived at between the Governments of Great Britain and China. Against the higher values of Malwa and Beogal opium, the Peruvian article shows a decrease during the same

period of only \$50 per chest. The disparity to the disadvantage of Peruvian opium is accounted for by the existence of the Formosan monopoly of the Japanese Government.

It is a matter of common knowledge that Formosa is practically the only Eastern market for Persian opium, and as the Government controls the sale of the drug in the island, it exercises autocratic power towards importing firms in dictating such purchasing prices as suits the Government to buy for re-sale at a profit to consumers in Formosa.

It becomes evident from the foregoing illustration that the licence-holders in Canton, if the regulations are allowed to become operative—would, in course of time, or as soon as they effect a combine, be in a position analogous to that of the Japanese Government in Formosa. It is even suggested that the Cantonese opium merchants may effectively, and without let or hindrance, boycott the Indian product in favour of the home-grown drug when and if the Hongkong merchants refuse to yield to the terms dictated by the monopolising licence-holders. In the expressive colloquialism employed by one gentleman, in discussing the subject, "when the Cantonese shall have brought us to our knees, we shall be entirely at their mercy."

CHINESE OFFICIALISM DISTRICTED.

Having regard to the fact that the myrmidons of the Provincial Government, unlike Czar's wife, are not above suspicion, they have in the set of regulations under discussion a ready tool to bring into operation all the devices which open the door to endless squeezes, exactions, and all the forms of extortion which are associated with the lower orders of Chinese officialdom when invested with authority. The regulations, as stated, demand the possession of a licence by a buyer, a seller, or smoker. Every "cake" in a chest must be covered by a licence. Reduced to practice the very multiplicity of licences required renders the machinery for the enforcement of the new law a most cumbersome one. In proportion to its unwieldiness is the harassing difficulty of the purchaser, vendor and dealer of the commodity increased.

There being no facilities, as for instance those existing in Hongkong for the granting of, for example, boat and other licences in Hongkong, under an effective administration in Canton, the nominal ease with which licences are supposedly obtainable can be reached only by tortuous route, at whose every stage it is not improbable a toll will be levied in the form of "tea money"—otherwise expressed in the single word "squeeze." In short, the opium regulations which came into force to-day will let loose a small army of yamen runners on the profitable task of earning their "tea-money" for favours in securing the early issuance of licences to those imperatively in need of them.

MERCHANTS' PROTEST.

We have instanced the effect likely to accrue from the enforcement of the new law relating to the opium trade and opium smoking in Canton. We give below a full and faithful translation of the notification promulgated by the Reorganisation Board, and leave those concerned to consider them from their own points of view. In the meantime it is satisfactory to learn that the leading British merchants engaged in the trade in Hongkong have beset themselves to vigorous action. Among the more important firms to make representations in the matter are:—Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., E. D. Sassoon & Co., E. Pabany, Cawasjer, Pallanjo & Co., S. J. David & Co., Tata & Co., and others. The representations have taken the form of a strong protest lodged with H.B.M. acting Consul-General in Canton, a similarly worded communication to the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, and another to the Hongkong Branch of the China Association.

A PRECEDENT.

The signatories to the protest are fortified in the firm attitude they have taken up against the Government of H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen-chun by the existence of a precedent in the smothering of the threatened opium monopoly which the Viceroy of Nanking sought to create within the territory under his administration a little over a year ago. On that occasion it was the Shanghai opium *Aspe* that took the initiative and with the good offices, which they succeeded in establishing, of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking, the Chambers of Commerce and the China Association, the scheme of the Viceroy of Nanking was promptly rendered nugatory. We do not doubt that in the campaign now waged by the Hongkong merchants similar success will attend their efforts.

THE CANTON REGULATIONS.

Following is a translation of the law dealt with in the foregoing criticisms:—

The Chief Justice, the Colonial Treasurer, the President of the Reorganisation Board and the Superintendent of Police of the Province of Kwangtung.

In the matter of issuing a Notification. Whereas in the 32nd year of Kwong Sui we have received an Imperial Decree to the effect that the smoking of opium was prohibited and also the ten rules to be enforced in Kwangtung for the prohibition of smoking submitted by the Administering Department and authorized by the Throne;

It is found that the 5th rule provides that the local Authorities ought to make a clear investigation into the number of shops selling raw and prepared opium in every city, town, village and hamlet, and have them registered; that the Authorities will then have to grant them licences for carrying on the business; that after the investigation has been made, no new shops in the business may be established; that those who go in to buy raw or prepared opium must produce licences for inspection before the opium can be sold to them, and that offenders of these provisions will be severely punished.

Thus, the rule that both the shops who sell raw and prepared opium and those who buy raw and prepared opium must do so under licences, has been adopted and enforced.

It has been found that the shops and smokers had in the 5th moon of the previous year been respectively given licences and ordered to obey and observe the rules contained therein.

Now we have received from His Excellency the Viceroy an order to the effect that the opium shops are to be investigated and registered and granted licences, which order ought to be carried out accordingly.

We have had a conference on the subject and have settled the forms of licences for the opium shops and for those who buy opium, and have also settled the scheme for carrying on the business to be given to the buyers and sellers of opium respectively, which forms and scheme have been submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy who has made an order approving of them as submitted and has directed the heads of all the different districts to obey such order with due attention and not to only obey the order in words and not to only obey the order in deed and not to only obey the order in deed and not to only obey the order in deed.

Besides, licences have to be printed and granted by this Reorganisation Board, it is suitable to issue a notice for the information of the public.

Now this notice is published with a view that all the raw and prepared opium shops and smokers may be aware of the order.

You must take notice that this investigation is made and that the licences are issued to carry out the rules authorized by the Administering Department.

Now from the 1st day of the 9th moon, all the raw and prepared opium shops and opium smokers must act according to the rules hereafter set forth.

If any one obeys in words and disobeys in deed, carries on private transactions without a licence and against the law and does not retain the counterparts of licences to be delivered up each month, he will be considered as violating the law on purpose, and when he is found out, he will, when prosecuted, be severely punished, have his property seized and himself arrested.

Let every one obey this notice.

RULES ABOVE REFERRED TO.

(1.) The licences for the raw opium shops should be printed in the same form as those for the prepared opium shops and one licence is to be given to each shop for carrying on business, such licences to be renewable once a year without licence fees until the expiration of the limited time for the prohibition of smoking, when it is to be surrendered for cancellation.

After this investigation and registration has been completed, opium shops are only allowed to be shut up and no new one are allowed to be established.

If any one dares to violate the law, privately establishes a shop without applying for a licence and sells opium to buyers without inspecting their licences, the shop thus selling the opium will be seized and the buyers will be arrested when they are once found out or when a true information is received.

(2.) The licences for the purchase of raw opium are issued in three counterparts, the counterpart being kept by this Board for reference, the put for inspection to be detained by the seller, and the principal part to be kept by licensee.

In case the smoker buys raw opium to prepare it himself he must first report distinctly how many balls of raw opium he buys and pay a licence fee according to the quality of the opium in pursuance of Clause 6 of the Regulations submitted by the King Shun Tong, and also according to the number of balls. The licence is then filled up accordingly and issued in two parts.

This licence is only to be used once and a new licence has to be applied for when one is needed so as to prevent double games. Every raw opium shop, when a customer comes to buy raw opium, must clearly inspect the licence in his possession in two parts issued by this Board as to the number of balls of raw opium inserted therein, tell according thereto, detain one part of the licence and return the principal part to the customer.

The counterpart licence detained by shops in Canton and Honam will be audited by a representative from this Reorganisation Board, and those in places beyond Canton and Honam, Local Authorities are directed to make a thorough investigation as to the number of shops within their respective jurisdiction, and to have their names and addresses forwarded to this Board for examination in order that licences may be issued for distribution.

(3.) Licences applied for by shops in Canton and Honam will be issued by this Reorganisation Board. As to applications made by shops in Districts beyond Canton and Honam, Local Authorities are directed to make a thorough investigation as to the number of shops within their respective jurisdiction, and to have their names and addresses forwarded to this Board for examination in order that licences may be issued for distribution.

Reorganising Board, produces the licence for smoking opium and report clearly the amount, to be prepared, and the Board will examine such licence and give him a letter directing him to go to the King Shun Tong to have it exchanged for a licence and to pay a licence fee accordingly.

As to places beyond Canton and Honam where the issuing of licence is undertaken by contractors, the smokers will have to make the report to the Local Authorities who will make the necessary inquiries and give them letters directing them to go to the contractor's office and have it exchanged for licences and pay the necessary fees.

As to places where the licensing is attended to by branch offices under deputy officers or by Local Authorities, the smokers will have to make the report at such branch offices or the Local Authorities, who will make inquiries, receive fees according to Regulations and grant them licences to be kept.

Applicants for licences, who have already undertaken to pay duties and fees, are only required to produce the original business licences for inspection as to the amount of raw opium to be purchased and when the licences are found correct by inspection, a proof is given to be exchanged for licences which are not liable to any fees. Every branch office and Local Authorities, who have issued such proofs has to forward a return of the counterparts of such proofs and of the counterparts surrendered by the raw opium shops to the Reorganisation Board and to send a report to the various officers in order that inquiries might be made. Officers having charge of the matter are, when applicants come for licences, to at once make inquiries and to grant the licence without any delay. Contractors, when applicants come for licences can only ask for payment of the fees according to the Regulations and cannot demand any extra amount.

(5.) In calculating the amount of raw opium purchased, one pan is taken as the minimum amount, because of superior raw opium one ball is taken as one pan and of inferior raw opium sixty or seventy balls is taken as one pan. If less than one pan is purchased it is taken as retail, and must be strictly prohibited according to Regulations in order to prevent tricks.

Kwong Sui, 34th year, 8th moon, 9th day. (4th Sept. 1908).

NOTICE.

SHOPKEEPER AND HIS "CHOW"

WHAT HAPPENED AFTER THE MEAL.

Instead of being a shopkeeper Liu Wong should have been a "brave." Having suddenly cultivated a taste for good things, not to mention a thirst, Lau reached Hongkong the other day and last night skipped for West Point, to wit, Belcher Street. Here he entered a certain house and gave an order for some "chow," which was to be washed down with the best *sheng-chin* wine. After doing his inner man justice, Lau, trying to put on a very surprised look on his countenance, explained that he had been robbed before entering the house. Of course, the waiter did not believe the story. This led to joy and bustle in the house. During the performance a partition fell down as if by itself, a couple of fly-er-pots left the verandah and accidentally landed on the road, an old opium-dealer suddenly got up and moved and collapsed and minor other things happened, for which Lau, unhappily, was blamed. At an early hour this morning he found himself in a cell at No. 7 Police Station, charged with doing \$10 worth of damage in a certain house in Belcher Street. To be on the safe side, not remembering what had happened on the previous night, Lau pleaded guilty to the charge in the Police Court, this morning. He was fined \$10, and was ordered to pay the complainant \$15 compensation.

MARINE COURT.

BLOWING WHISTLE WITHOUT CAUSE.

In the Marine Court, this morning, before the Hon. Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N., Harbour Master, Policeman Michael O. Connor charged Chan Fok, master of the private steam launch 6 K, with unlawfully blowing his steam whistle other than for the purpose of navigation at 4.45 p.m. on the 19th inst. in the harbour. It was stated by prosecutor that at about 4.45 p.m. on the day in question, he saw defendant's launch crossing the Central Fairway from S. to N. He blew two short blasts, and after an interval of twenty seconds, he repeated two more, and kept on a straight course. He continued blowing two blasts, until eight blasts altogether had been blown. He went under the stern of the *Empress of China*, and made fast to port after gangway, and then blew two more short blasts, after which another two were blown in order to complete his inordinate desire for the shrilly instrument.

Defendant pleaded that he blew the whistle in order to attract the attention of the workmen who had to pay \$25 or spend six months in State lodging.

FAILING TO PROCEED TO ANCHORAGE. In the same Court, Yau Cheung, master of an unlicensed trading junk, was charged at the instance of P.C. George Bird, with failing to proceed to the anchorage for junks in the harbour on the 24th inst. Defendant admitted the offence.

It was stated by P.C. Bird that at about 2 p.m. yesterday, he saw defendant's junk anchored off the Kowloon Wharf. He proceeded alongside defendant's boat and asked him what he was doing there. The latter gave no reason and could not produce either a licence or a certificate. The German Mail was leaving the wharf at 1.30 p.m. and the defendant was obliged to blow his whistle to warn the defendant, who made no attempt to move out of the way. Later on, he told witness that the crew of the junk had been in Hongkong before.

Defendant's statement was to the effect that he had never been in Hongkong before, but that one of his crew was acquainted with the place.

A fine of \$1 was imposed.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

M. R. C. PEMBERTON has been appointed SECRETARY to the Company from this date.

E. SHELLIM, Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1908. [869]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the CLUB PAVILION on MONDAY, 28th inst., at 5.15 P.M.

BUSINESS.

As set out on the Notice Board.

T. CHEE, Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1908. [871]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members, advertised for the 25th inst., has been POSTPONED until further notice.

T. CHEE, Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1908. [871]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HAIMUN."

Captain Rosch, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M.

A reduction of 20% on First Class Fares to Foochow will be made during the Month of September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1908. [873]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship.

"CATHERINE APOAR."

Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1908. [873]

NEW LAW COURTS.

PROGRESS IN 1907.

The necessary alterations resulting from the provision of a third Court were made and the whole of the walls of the building were completed up to the level of the second floor. The colonnade, which practically surrounds the building, was completed up to the level of the main cornice and a considerable portion of the cornice itself, was set. The stones composing the architecture of the colonnade vary from 14 to 15 feet in length, whilst each stone weighs from about 3 to 3½ tons. Dressed granite aggregating 28,218 cubic feet, was set in the work and good progress was made with the carving of the massive stone figures, etc., which will adorn the pediment on the west front of the building. Granite balustrades to the number of 50 were prepared, bringing the total of these ready for fixing up to 350.

The average number of masons employed daily was 147.

Most of the steelwork for the second floor was set and the concrete forming the ceilings of the first door corridors was laid.

Mr. Chatham reports that tenders for the joinery and fittings required to complete the building were called for before the close of the year.

SPORTING NOTICES.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

The following have been selected to play in the return match to-morrow, commencing at 2 p.m. on the Cricket Club's ground:—

Mr. R. Hancock's team:—Messrs. R. Hancock (Capt.), Messrs. W. C. D. Turner, R. E. O. Bird, A. E. Lanning, Bosman, 3rd Mid. Regt., Corp. Sharp, 3rd Mid. Regt., Lt. E. J. H. Houghton, 10th Mab., Lt. R. S. Lucy, R.A., Messrs. A. A. Claxton, R. O. Hutchison, W. Edwards, H. R. Makin.

Mr. Pearce's team:—Messrs. T. E. Pearce (Capt.), H. Hancock, A. W. J. Peake, Lt. G. R. Home, 3rd Mid. Regt., Capt. H. M. Beasley, R.A., Mr. E. A. Fowler, Capt. A. E. Hopper, A.D.C., Messrs. R. C. Wichee, A. P. Dashwood, Capt. Garnett, R.A., Messrs. E. B. Reed, A. O. Brown.

Kowloon Cricket Club v. E. E. Telegraph Co.—These teams will meet in a friendly game to-morrow on the Kowloon Ground at 2.15. The following will represent the home team:—Major Chitty, Lieut. Broderick, Lieut. Richardson, J. P. Robinson, S. Lightfoot, J. Irvine, W. Dixon, J. H. Head (Capt.), H. Burgess, J. Blackburn, and H. C. Clements.

HOCKEY.

Mr. H. L. Garrett's XI, v. Kowloon C.C. These teams met on the ground of the latter on Thursday; both sides were strongly represented and a very fast and interesting game was witnessed, which resulted in a victory for Mr. Garrett's team by 2 goals to nil.

TENNIS.

Kowloon Cricket Club Championship—Semi-Final—R. Klimesack v. S. Green; the latter won the first set 6-0; but Klimesack soon recovered and took the next three sets 6-4, 6-3, thus qualifying for the final. Mr. Jordan acted as referee.

Intimations.

YOU MAY BUY

FROM US A

VICTOR



AT \$2 per week.

CALL AND HEAR OUR

LATEST

RECORDS,

IMPROVED

MACHINES

AND THE

MARVELLOUS

AUXETOPHONE

THE

ROBINSON

PIANO

CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [55]

KOWLOON

HOTEL.

"THE CATCH OF THE

COLD SEASON."

MUSICAL DINNERS

EVERY

SATURDAY at 8 P.M.

SPECIAL MENU.

STRING BAND

IN ATTENDANCE.

DANCING

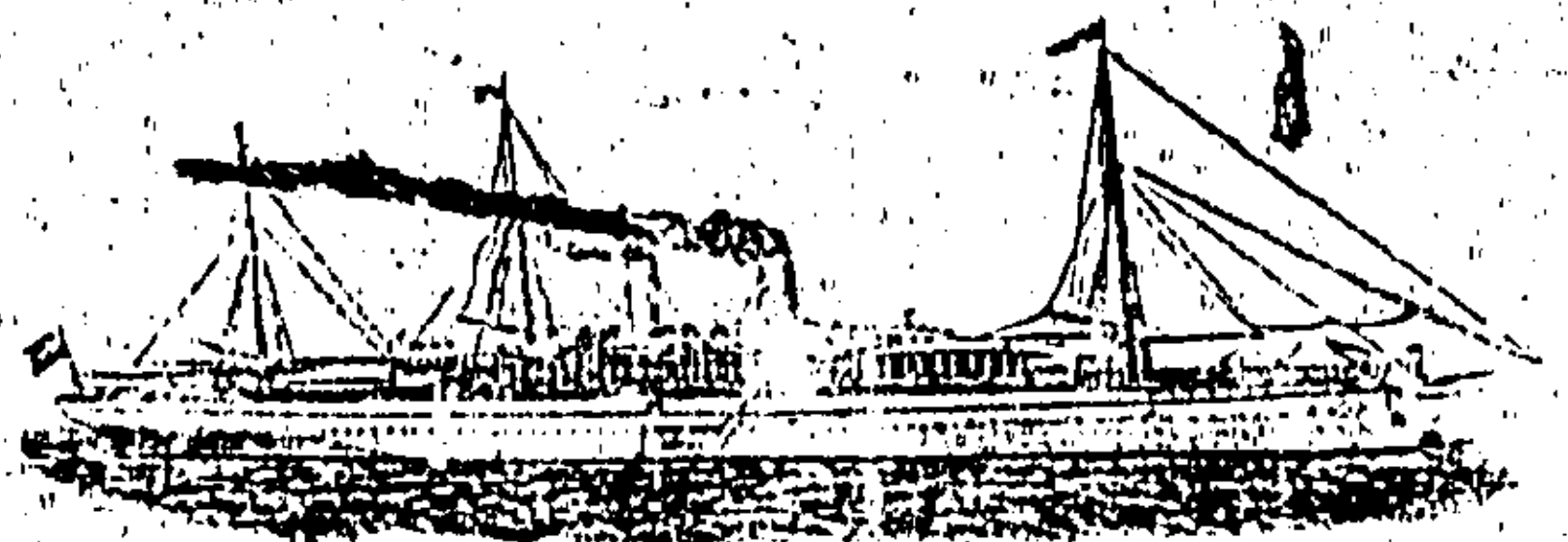
at 9.30 P.M.

C. CHAYTOR, O. E. OWEN,

Manager, Proprietor.

Opening 31st September, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

13 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF CHINA".....	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 26th	Oct. 17th
"MONTEAGLE".....	6,163	SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd	Oct. 27th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA".....	6,000	SATURDAY, Oct. 17th	Nov. 7th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN".....	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 7th	Nov. 28th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA".....	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 14th	Dec. 19th
"MONTEAGLE".....	6,163	SATURDAY, Dec. 12th	Jan. 5th, 1909.

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers. "EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hong Kong at 4 P.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, HAI, MACAO, (through the Isthmus of SUEZ), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Patriotic "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways..... £40. " " £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for their class.

Passengers booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials to the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Black Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	CHUNSIANG	SATURDAY, 26th Sept., 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	YATSHING	SUNDAY, 27th Sept., Daylight.
SHANGHAI, ANTUNG and NEW CHWANG	WAISHING	THURSDAY, 1st Oct., Noon.
TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING	THURSDAY, 1st Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	FRIDAY, 2nd Oct., Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 2nd Oct., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	FRIDAY, 9th Oct., 1 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
Occurring 14 Days.
The steamers Kutsang, Namsang and Pooking leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and return at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"OHIELI"	27th Sept., 8 A.M.
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"KWANGSE"	28th " 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	29th " "
MANILA	"TAMING"	29th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and AUSTRALIA	"TAIYUAN"	10th Oct., "

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1908.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

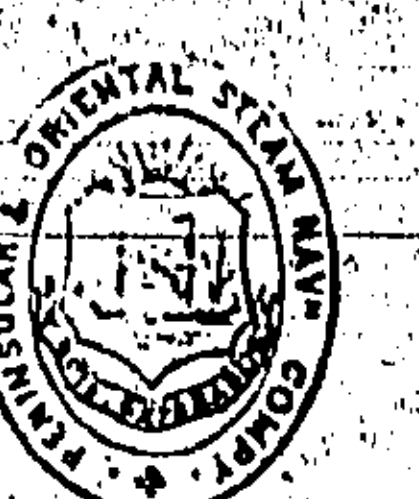
Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
LAZIRO	2540	R. Rodgers	MANILA	SATURDAY, 26th Sept., at Noon.
ROBI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 3rd Oct., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA," Captain T. H. Hyde, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this office for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 3rd October, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Victoria, 7,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, either Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed direct by the R.M.S. Persia, due to London on 14th November, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1908. (7)

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA.

KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To Sail
Invincible	4,789	Jas. Boyd	Sept. 26th
Craigvar	4,415	B. C. Edmonds	Oct. 9th
Saville	6,155	W. Shotton	Nov. 10th
Kumeric	6,232	F. S. Cowley	Dec. 1st
Yeddo	4,563	G. B. McGill	Dec. 22nd

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 22nd September, 1908. (10-20)

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CALEDONNIEN," Captain Yartid, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 28th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to P. NALIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1908. (14)

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON:

S.S. "SHIMOSA".....13th Oct., Noon.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1908. (18-20)

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG".....Capt. E. W. WALKER.
"KWONG SAI".....Capt. E. S. ORLOW.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$5.

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., and SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 19th Sept., 1908. (21)

Shipping—Steamers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, (Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE," Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th October, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1908. (18-20)

UNITED STATES AND CHINA JAPAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INDRANI," Captain Macfarlane, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, 19th October.

For Freight, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1908. (18-20)

Entimations

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.
Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—E. J. LOPES, C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1908. (18-20)

Telephone: 482.

Telegrams: "Cyclometer."

CONTINENTAL

AND

HOME RATES.

IMPORT AGENTS

FOR

Motor Cars,

"

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Launches,

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DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

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THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by M. Dr. Roustan, is a vegetable and mineral preparation, the use of which is a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every other remedy.

THERAPION No. 1

is a rare, easily absorbed, and a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually suppressing inflammation, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases for which it has been too much lauded, it is a powerful remedy, and its use is a guarantee of recovery.

THERAPION No. 2

is a rare, easily absorbed, and a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually suppressing inflammation, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases for which it has been too much lauded, it is a powerful remedy, and its use is a guarantee of recovery.

THERAPION No. 3

is a rare, easily absorbed, and a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually suppressing inflammation, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases for which it has been too much lauded, it is a powerful remedy, and its use is a guarantee of recovery.

THERAPION No. 4

is a rare, easily absorbed, and a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually suppressing inflammation, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases for which it has been too much lauded, it is a powerful remedy, and its use is a guarantee of recovery.

THERAPION No. 5

is a rare, easily absorbed, and a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually suppressing inflammation, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases for which it has been too much lauded, it is a powerful remedy, and its use is a guarantee of recovery.

THERAPION No. 6

is a rare, easily absorbed, and a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually suppressing inflammation, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases for which it has been too much lauded, it is a powerful remedy, and its use is a guarantee of recovery.

THERAPION No. 7

is a rare, easily absorbed, and a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually suppressing inflammation, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases for which it has been too much lauded, it is a powerful remedy, and its use is a guarantee of recovery.

THERAPION No. 8

is a rare, easily absorbed, and a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually suppressing inflammation, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and all diseases for which it has been too much lauded, it is a powerful remedy, and its use is a guarantee of recovery.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 19th September, 1908, per 5 Mts.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef—Prime and Prime-cut—Mei Lung Pa B.....18

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk.....18

" Roast—Shiu.....18

" Breast—Ngau Lam.....13

" Soup, Tong Yuk.....15

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa.....18

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau.....28

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang.....26

" Bullcock's Brains—Know.....per set

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li.....each

" " Corned—Ham Ngau Li.....58

" Head—Ngau Tau.....80

" Heart—Ngau Sum.....per lb

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin.....18

" Feet—Ngau Keok.....each

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu.....10

" Tail—Ngau Mei.....17

" Liver—Ngau Gon.....12

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To.....12

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok.....set, \$1.00

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat.....22

" Leg—Yeung Pai Kwat.....22

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau.....20

" Pig's Chittings—Chi cheong.....24

" Brains—Chi Know.....per set

" Feet—Chi Kook.....12

" Fry—Chi Chak.....13

" Head—Chi Tau.....14

" Heart—Chi Sum.....each

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu.....pair

" Liver—Chi Kon.....7

" Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwat.....22

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk.....22

" Leg—Chu Pa.....22

" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau.....17

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau.....50

" Keok.....set

" Heart—Yeung Sum.....each

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu.....10

" Liver—Yeung Gon.....22

" Sucking Pig—To Order—Che Chai.....22

" Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau.....20

" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau.....20

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk.....20

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong.....20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai.....18

" Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai.....20

" Ducks—Ap.....18

" Briolets, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker.....5

" Briolets, Red—Hung Ker.....5

" Doves—Pan Kau.....each

" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan.....per doz

" Fowls, Canton—Kai.....18

" Hailan—Hoi Nam Kai.....27

" Geese—Ngo.....20

" Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

London-Bank T.T.	109 3/16
Do. demand	109 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	109 1/2
France-Bank T.T.	232 1/2
Do. demand	232 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	232 1/2
Germany-Bank T.T.	180 1/2
Do. demand	180 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	180 1/2
India-Bank T.T.	135 1/2
Do. demand	135 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	135 1/2
Shanghai-Bank T.T.	100 1/2
Do. demand	100 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	100 1/2
Singapore-Bank T.T.	100 1/2
Do. demand	100 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	100 1/2
Java-Bank T.T.	100 1/2
Do. demand	100 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	100 1/2

BUYING.

4 months' sight L/O.	109 3/16
6 months' sight L/O.	109 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York.	109 1/2
4 months' sight do.	109 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne.	109 1/2
4 months' sight do.	109 1/2
6 months' sight do.	109 1/2
Bar Silver.	23 1/2
Bank of England rate.	23 1/2
Sovereign.	23 1/2

OPUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:	
Malwa New	1,900/1,220
Old	1,900/1,220
Older	1,900/1,220
Oldest	1,900/1,220
Patna New	1,900/1,220
Old	1,900/1,220
Older	1,900/1,220
Oldest	1,900/1,220

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS.

American (Hongkong Mail) 27th inst.	
Indian (Kutchi) 28th inst.	
French (Calcutta) 28th inst.	

The *s.s. Catalpa* sailed from Keelung yesterday for Hongkong via Manila.

The *s.s. Bismarck* from Middlesbrough, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

The *G. N. s.s. Minnesota* will sail from Shanghai on 26th inst., and is due here on 29th inst.

The *C. P. R. Co's s.s. Lennox* left Yokohama at 1 p.m. on 24th inst. for Victoria and Vancouver.

The *C. P. R. Co's s.s. Glenfarg* left Vancouver, p.m. on 23rd inst., for Hongkong via the usual ports of Call.

The Imperial German Mail *s.s. Prinz Sigismund* left Sydney on 22nd inst., and may be expected here on 14th prox.

The Imperial German Mail *s.s. Prinz Regent* left here on 26th inst. at noon, arrived at Genoa on 23rd inst., at 6 p.m.

The *M. M. Co's s.s. Calcutta*, with the French mail of the 30th ult., and mails from London of the 29th ult., will leave Saigon on 25th inst., at 5 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here on 28th inst., and will leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 24th at 6.00 p.m.—Red South Clouds hoisted, (indicates a typhoon beyond 300 miles to the south of the Colony).

On the 25th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen quickly in Manila, and fallen moderately over the Northern and Western shores of the China Sea.

The typhoon is probably situated about midway between the W. coast of Luzon and the Paracels. Its course, towards W.N.W., appears to be maintained.

Pressure has increased moderately over N.E. Japan. It is highest in a band extending from Central China to E. Japan.

N.E. winds, strong to a gale, may be expected in the Formosa Channel and bad weather over the N. part of the China Sea.

'Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. winds, probably increasing to a fresh gale to-morrow; fair to squally with rain.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong to a gale.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, N. to N.E. gale.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 831, A. P. Ulderup, 24th Sept., Haiphong and Hoihow 23rd Sept., Gen. and Pigs.—J. & Co.	
Taishan, Br. s.s., 1,122, J. T. Laing, 25th Sept., Hong Kong 22nd Sept., Coal.—B. & Co.	
Vandalla, Ger. s.s., 4,330, Harberg, 25th Sept., Shanghai 22nd Sept., Gen.—H. A. L.	
Kwange, Br. s.s., 1,228, A. Stoll, 25th Sept., Canton 24th Sept., Gen.—B. & Co.	
Cheong Shing, Br. s.s., 1,456, V. McClymont, 24th Sept., Canton 24th Sept., Gen.—M. & Co.	
Taming, Br. s.s., 1,346, A. Somerville, 25th Sept., Manila 22nd Sept., Gen.—B. & Co.	

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Longgang, for Manila.
Arabia, for Swatow.
Vorwarth, for Singapore.
Taishan, for Canton.
Kwachee, for Swatow.
Shanghai, for Swatow.
Hanoi, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Hanoi, for Hoihow.

Departures.

<i>Catalpa</i> , Br. cruiser, for Shanghai, Sept. 24.	
<i>Zitien</i> , for Shanghai, Sept. 25.	
<i>Sumatra</i> , for Yokohama.	
<i>Tifanny</i> , for Japan.	
<i>Vorwarth</i> , for Calcutta.	
<i>Hanoi</i> , for Haiphong.	
<i>Yokohama</i> , for Canton.	
<i>Hainan</i> , for Canton.	
<i>Shanghai</i> , for Canton.	
<i>Shanghai</i> , for Canton.	
<i>Shanghai</i> , for Canton.	

Passengers departed.

Per Zetian, for Shanghai—Messrs. O. Von-dan, Marquardt, G. F. Rheckert, J. P. Vincent, L. T. Jones, Long Shing, Ng Chung-hoi, Kim Kung Shing, E. H. Barnett, M. Angelo, E. Vealimo, L. Baceo, Mrs. S. La. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. R. Macdonald, Mrs. J. Monteiro, Miss Almeida, Mrs. B. Wiedemann, Mr. and Mrs. S. Levett, Mr. and Mrs. Deggmann, and Mrs. S. Cross. For Wanchow—Messrs. Nishikio, Kobayashi, and Mr. Nak and party. For Kobe—Messrs. Wong Ching, Wong Ting, Wong Hem, K. Smar and Shirai. For Yokohama—Mr. R. Scherer, and Mr. and Mrs. Consul P. Streller.

VESSELS IN PORT.

<i>Allsacraig</i> , Br. s.s., 2,166, D. Moody, 30th Aug., Haiphong 14th July, Coal. Navy Department.	
<i>Agolia</i> , Ger. s.s., 1,901, C. Kumpel, 22nd Sept., Bagkok 13th Sept., and Hoihow 20th. Rice.—B. & Co.	
<i>Arabia</i> , Ger. s.s., 2,868, C. Neumann, 21st Sept., Portland, Or. 18th Aug., and Nagasaki 16th Sept., Flour.—P. & A. S. S. Co.	
<i>Bonlawers</i> , Br. s.s., 2,520, H. W. Bee, 23rd Sept., Moji 18th Sept., Coal.—G. & Co.	
<i>Capri</i> , Ital. s.s., 2,718, D. Pedotto, 5th Sept., Bombay 17th Aug., and Singapore 30th. Gen.—G. & Co.	
<i>Carl Diederichsen</i> , Ger. s.s., 774, J. Kuyzen, 9th Sept., Haiphong 5th Sept., and Hoihow 8th, Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.	
<i>Catherine Apcar</i> , Br. s.s., 1,730, W. D. A. Thomas, 23rd Sept., Calcutta 6th Sept., Penang and Singapore 1th, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.	
<i>Chihli</i> , Br. s.s., 1,142, J. Warrack, 23rd Sept., Haiphong 18th Sept., and Hoihow 22nd, Gen.—B. & Co.	
<i>China</i> , Br. s.s., 3,186, D. E. Friele, 8th Sept., San Francisco 18th Aug., Honolulu 4th, Yokohama 6th Sept., Kobe 7th, Nagasaki 9th, and Manila 16th, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.	
<i>Chowla</i> , Ger. s.s., 1,905, C. Reher, 22nd Sept., Bagkok and Swatow 21st Sept., Rice and Timber.—B. & Co.	
<i>Chusang</i> , Br. s.s., 1,410, W. E. Sauer, 18th Sept., Sourabaya 8th Sept., Sugar.—J. M. & Co.	
<i>Courfield</i> , Br. s.s., 4,897, J. Wiseman, 25th May, Moji 20th May, Coal.—M. B. K. Co.	
<i>Daijin Maru</i> , Jap. s.s., 902, I. Sakurai, 24th Sept., Swatow 23rd Sept., Gen.—S. K. Dakolai, Br. s.s., 2,59, H. Ross, 23rd Sept., from San Francisco, Kerosine Oil.—S. O. Co.	
<i>Derwent</i> , Br. s.s., 1,567, J. Jenkins, 16th Sept., Saigon 12th Sept., Gen.—Man Fat Co.	
<i>Empress of China</i> , Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 17th Sept., Vancouver, B.C., 26th Aug., and Shanghai 14th Sept., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.	
<i>Fitzpatrick</i> , Br. s.s., Williams, 10th Sept., Penang 30th Aug., Gen.—Order.	
<i>Germania</i> , Ger. s.s., 1,330, H. Flugel, 21st Sept., Sydney 8th Aug., and Palau 15th Sept., Copra.—M. & Co.	
<i>Hallamshire</i> , Br. s.s., 2,856, C. Elliott, 21st Sept., Moji 16th Sept., Coal.—Order.	
<i>Harbort</i> , Br. s.s., 2,148, C. E. Bagnell, 20th Sept., Moji 14th Sept., Coal.—Order.	
<i>Helene</i> , Ger. s.s., 771, J. Jensen, 24th Sept., Swatow 23rd Sept., Gen.—J. & Co.	
<i>Helipolis</i> , Br. s.s., 2,077, J. W. Martin, 18th Sept., from Tain-wan-lao, Ballast.—G. & Co.	
<i>Hongmoh</i> , Br. s.s., 2,555, R. S. Bainbridge, 20th Sept., Singapore 18th Sept., Gen.—Chinese.	
<i>Hupei</i> , Br. s.s., 1,274, G. J. Spink, 10th Sept., Hoihow 9th Sept., Gen.—B. & Co.	
<i>Inveric</i> , Br. s.s., 1,133, Boyd, 19th Sept., Seattle and Manila 6th Sept., Flour.—D. & Co., Ltd.	
<i>Kaiberg</i> , Ger. s.s., 646, Henk, 21st Sept., Macao 21st Sept., Mats.—J. & Co.	
<i>Machew</i> , Ger. s.s., 995, R. G. Zollner, 24th Sept., Bagkok 10th Sept., Rice and Salt.—M. & Co.	
<i>Manchuria</i> , Am. s.s., 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 20th Sept., San Francisco 25th Aug., and Shanghai 17th Sept., Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.	
<i>Marie</i> , Ger. s.s., 1,169, P. E. Christensen, 20th Sept., Salina Cruz 17th Aug., Ballast.—C. S. C. Co.	
<i>Montaner</i> , Am. s.s., 211, C. Camus, 4th Sept., Manila 1st Sept., Ballast.—Master.	
<i>Montenglo</i> , Br. s.s., 6,163, W. Davison, 9th Sept., Vancouver 15th Aug., and Shanghai 6th Sept., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.	
<i>Orie</i> , Br. s.s., 2,206, G. Maddrell, 24th Sept., Moji 17th Sept., Coal.—B. & Co.	
<i>Quinta</i> , Ger. s.s., 987, F. Frhm, 21st Sept., Samrang (Java) 11th Sept., Sugar.—S. & Co.	
<i>Shantung</i> , Br. s.s., 1,835, Robinson, 14th Sept., Sourabaya 7th Sept., Sugar.—B. & Co.	
<i>Sierra Blanca</i> , Br. s.s., 2,314, H. de Gruchy, 20th Sept., Manila (Hilo) 17th Sept., Ballast.—Order.	
<i>Taishun</i> , Ch. s.s., 1,261, Klopfer, 24th Sept., Canton 23rd Sept., Gen.—C. M. S. Co.	
<i>Telemachus</i> , Br. s.s., 1,340, J. Williamson, 17th Sept., Saigon 11th Sept., Gen.—W. Fat Sing.	
<i>Tosa Maru</i> , Jap. s.s., 3,610, J. Nagan, 16th Sept., Seattle 18th Aug., via Victoria, Yokohama, Kobe, Moji and Shanghai 13th Sept., Mails, Tea and Gen.—N. Y. K. Waihing, Br. s.s., 1,170, W. F. Richard, 21st Sept., Wakamatsu 16th Sept., Coal.—J. M. & Co.	
<i>Zafro</i> , Br. s.s., 1,619, R. Rodger, 22nd Sept., Manila 19th Sept., Sugar, Hemp and Gen.—S. T. & Co.	

SAILING VESSELS.

<i>Eclipse</i> , Br. 4-masted bark, 2,668, J. White, 11th Sept., Canton 10th Sept., Ballast.—S. O. Co.	
<i>Juteopolis</i> , Br. ship, 2,840, Stewart, 5th Jan., San Francisco 5th April, Case Oil.—S. O. Co.	
<i>King George</i> , Br. ship, 2,057, Tucker, 7th Aug., Canton 6th Aug., Ballast.—S. O. Co.	
<i>Lyndhurst</i> , Br. s.s., 1,411, 14th Sept., Bagkok 25th Aug., Case Oil.—S. O. Co.	

The Ships Passed Canal.

28th August—*Glenavon*, *Sardinia*, *Sumatra*, *Toufara*. 1st September—*Allypans*, *Jadira*, *Samha*, *Agammon*, *Bendal*, *Tanaka*, *Soya*, *Mau*, *Ching Wo*. 4th September—*Wray Castle*, *Surga*, *C. Ford*, *Larkin*, *Ceylon*, *Maru*, *Glenharth*, *Hylon*, *Kawaguchi*, *Maru*, *Shanharth*, *Caragurumshira*, *Leila*, *Calcutta*, *El Koutara*, *Zitien*, *Konang*. 11th September—*Armand*, *Bahli*, *Kamo*, *Maru*, *Dionda*, *Glanai*, *Nubla*, *Poonu*. 15th September—*Banavon*, *Koranna*, *Manauau*, *Telama*, *Chui*, *Prins Alita*, *Peking*. 18th September—*Nippon*, *Canton*, *Dunbligh*, *Polyneis*, *Sangambila*, *Glenharth*, *Hakala*, *Maru*, *Kawachi*, *Maru*, *Macdon*, *Prins*, *Regent*, *Lutful*, *22nd September*—*Schuyth*, *Perseus*, *Amiral*, *Oly*.

Arrivals at Home—28th August—

Sado, *Maru*. 1st September—*Mancaster*, *Moyns*, *Prins*, *Lutful*. 4th September—*Arigawa*, *Toufara*. 7th September—*Soota*. 8th Sept.—*embark*, *Ching Wo*. 11th September—*Surga*, *Siam*, *Durham*, *Agammon*, *Sardinia*. 15th September—*Surga*, *Manauau*, *Glanai*, *Glenharth*.

Ferd Larkin, Bling Maru. 18th September.

Armand, *Bahli*, *Leila*, *Ceylon*, *Maru*. 19th September—*Perham*. 21st September—*Schuyth*, *Kamo*, *Maru*, *Telama*, *Chui*, *Prins*, *Alita*, *Peking*.

Passengers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Date
<i>Spriza</i>	Hankow	H. A. L.	Sept. 26
<i>H'kong Maru</i>	Manila	J. K. R.	Sept. 27
<i>Tibodan</i>	Moji	J. C. J.	Sept. 27
<i>Calcutta</i>	Saigon	J. M.	Sept. 28
<i>Kawachi Maru</i>	Saigon	J. M. & Co.	Sept. 28
<i>Tamba Maru</i>	Japan	N. Y. K.	Sept. 28
<i>Samba</i>	Singapore	H. A. L.	Sept. 28
<i>Minonaka</i>	Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Sept. 29
<i>Alesia</i>	Kobe	N. Y. K.	Sept. 29
<i>Nikko Maru</i>	Japan	N. Y. K.	Sept. 29
<i>Wakamiya</i>	Bombay	N. Y. K.	Oct. 3
<i>Sigismund</i>	Sydney	M. & Co.	Oct. 14

DOCK RETURNS.

Vessels	From	Agents	Date
<i>Sorogon</i>	at Knowlton Dock		
<i>H.M.S. Whiting</i>	"	"	"
<i>U.S.S. Albattross</i>	"	"	"
<i>Montana</i>	"	"	"
<i>Hupei</i>	"	"	"
<i>Kiang Chi</i>	"	"	"
<i>Kiang Ta</i>	"	"	"
<i>Sierra Blanca</i>	"	"	"
<i>Helipolis</i>	"	"	"
<i>Pochontas</i>	Coampolltas	"	"
<i>Protea</i>	Aberdeen	"	"
<i>Germnia</i>	"	"	"

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

HINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL RECORD									
September 24th 1903, a.m.									
		Bar. Th. Hu		Wind		W.			
Vladivostok	7 a.m.	29.99	47	87		0	b		
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.89	47	87	W	2			
Hakodate	5 a.m.	29.77	47	87	NW	6			
Tokio	4 a.m.	29.65	47	87	NW	2			
Kobe	3 a.m.	29.53	47	87	SW	2			
Nagasaki	2 a.m.	29.41	47	87	N	2			
Kagoshima	1 a.m.	29.29	47	87	S	2			
Shima	12 a.m.	29.17	47	87	S	2			
Naha	11 a.m.	29.07	47	87	E	2			
Yokohama	10 a.m.	28.98	47	87	E	2			
Shigasakiima	9 a.m.	28.93	47	87	E	2			
Onon Is.	8 a.m.	29.04	47	87	S	1			
Tsushima	6 a.m.	29.06	65	73	S	1			
Shimonoseki	5 a.m.	29.10	71	79	SW	1			ovt
Shimonoseki	4 a.m.	29.10	70	90	NW	1			
Kiushu	3 a.m.	29.07	69	95		1			
Shanghai	2 a.m.	29.13	72	86	SSE	1			ov
Amoy	1 a.m.	29.11	71	87	E	3			ov
Swatow	12 a.m.	29.11	71	87	N	2			
Amoy	11 a.m.	29.20	83	77	N	2			
Swatow	10 a.m.	29.28	77	66	N	2			
Amoy	9 a.m.	29.31	—	—	E	6			
Amoy	8 a.m.	29.31	—	—	—	—			
Amoy	7 a.m.	29.31	—	—	—	—			
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.31	—	—	—	—			
Amoy	5 a.m.	29.31	—	—	—	—			
Amoy	4 a.m.	29.31	—	—	—	—			
Amoy	3 a.m.	29.31	—	—	—	—			
Amoy	2 a.m.	29.31	—	—	—	—			
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Amoy	12 a.m.	29.31	—	—	—	—			
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Amoy	9 p.m.	29.31	—	—	—	—			
Amoy	8 p.m.	29.31	—	—	—	—			
Amoy	7 p.m.	29.31	—	—	—	—			
Amoy	6 p.m.	29.31	—	—	—	—			
Amoy	5 p.m.	29.31	—	—	—	—			
Amoy	4 p.m.	29.31	—	—	—	—			
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Intimations

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